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We Pay Coupon Interest in Gold.

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C. A. REED & CO., Bankers.

100 Broadway, New York.

MORNING LEADER

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Thanking the Collections.

Many offers of real merit present

claims for the contributions of the benevo-

lence on Thanksgiving day.

Without saying a word to discourage

any from giving freely to the Sanitary or

Christian Commissions, we are glad to

know that our city Churches generally,

and many in the country, intend to take

collections on that day for the relief of

the Freedmen. This is eminently fit for

several reasons:

First—One of the chief reasons for

Thanksgiving to God is the fact indicated

by the developments of His Providence,

that He intends to make the war the in-

strument of removing the cause of the re-

bellion.

Second—In the consummation of this

result the slaves become free, and their

liberty is seen to be necessary to our free-

dom, peace and prosperity.

Third—In gratitude to God for what He

has accomplished for us and our posterity,

and in demonstration of the sympathy

which every humane heart must feel for

those placed by Providence at our door,

who, for the sake of freedom, suffer the

extremest peril and want, we can do no

less than respond liberally to this call of

God and humanity.

So urgent are the wants of these people

that General Grant has sent an agent

Chaplain Fiske, to the east, to solicit means

for their relief. The National Freedmen's

Association of New York have resolved to

raise one hundred thousand dollars for this

object.

As the cold blasts of winter strike us,

let us remember that they strike the re-

framed as the child of death, by reason

of their having come from a warmer cli-

mate, and the necessities of their covering

Supplies are needed now as winter is set-

ting in. The funds entrusted to the

"Cleveland Freedmen's Aid Commission"

will, after paying freight, be carefully

expended in the purchase of cheap cotton

cloth, prints and flannels, and either be

made into garments here, or sent to Rev.

John Eaton, Jr., General Superintendent

of Contrabands, Memphis, Tennessee.

Anti-Slavery Conviction at Louisville.

That our readers may see, if they have

not already seen, that our criticism, a few

days since upon the spirit, aim and influ-

ence of the Louisville Journal was not too

emphatic, we here introduce an extract

from the columns, showing the bitter, mis-

erogant and furious spirit manifested

against those who would save the Union,

by eradicating the cause of the revolt

which seeks its destruction.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 22, 1865.

"It is in fact not only impudent and

rebellious, but it is also, in its purpose

to be conceived by the people of this

country, to be a direct insult to the

Union, and a challenge to the arms of

the Government. It is a direct insult

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WOMEN AND WORK.

The city papers are discussing with

great earnestness the pressing and earnest

needs of destitute women, and efforts are

being made for their relief. The great de-

mand for relief is not to be considered a de-

gradation in the doing. If a healthful

change in this respect can be secured, if

females and the community can be brought

to see that sewing and needlework are not

the only respectable avocations to which

emales may devote themselves for a liveli-

hood, the better will it be for the nation

and for society, we may say for the

world itself. We find the following article

in the New York Tribune, and though

somewhat long, it is none the less for the

importance of the subject it discusses. It

embodies views, facts, statements and sug-

gestions worthy of the most thoughtful at-

tention:

The approach of the inclement season

has freshly to mind the privations and

sufferings of tens of thousands of needy

women in this and every great city. Those

who were in summer barely able to exist

find their inevitable expenses for fuel,

clothing, and food, with no corresponding

augmentation of their always scanty earn-

ings. Their wants are real, and should

excite the widest sympathy; the remedies

proposed are often worse than useless. Let

us discuss emphatically from the doctrine

that those who employ female labor are

habitually or usually extortioners. Some

of them are scoundrels, who on one pretext

or another, evade the payment of the

wages stipulated for their labor. The State

Prison is too good. But the fact that a

woman works hard and long every day for

a pittance inadequate to keep her in health

and comfort by no means proves her em-

ployer a brute or a robber. The necessity

which presses so hard on her may bear

heavily upon him also. He cannot pay

twice as much as his rivals in trade for

work, and yet compete with them in the

market of the world. With the woman

who buys shirts, for instance, give twenty

four dollars per dozen for those that the

makers have received a fair price for, when

others as good may be had next door for

eighteen? One in ten certainly will not

fully do this; one in ten certainly will

not. And only those who do so will have

any right to reproach the employer of fe-

male labor who buys it at the market price.

But women are not paid as they should

be. So much is clear. It is the evil to

be remedied? We answer:

By educating our girls a good deal bet-

ter and more practically than hitherto. Moral

instruction is the spectacle everywhere pre-

sented of the child growing up to womanhood

with no decided training to or aptitude for

any avocation essential to human well-be-

ing; taught, perhaps, to dress and dance

and play, but utterly unfitted to earn an

honest livelihood in any useful voca-

tion. Some of them are taught to sing, or

some other accomplishment; but, the

demand for these is at best limited, and in

times of trouble, convulsion, distress, falls

altogether. Some will get married, and

misleadingly suppose that the end of their

need of industrial capacity, when it is

rather the beginning. Not one man in ten

or even can be able to support his family

in idleness; if he does so for a season, it

is at the expense of his creditors, and ul-

timately of his integrity and self-respect.

A few years, he falls, and takes to drink, or

becomes hopeless and inefficient; or he dies

and leaves a widow with three or four

young children to live on the charity of

relatives, or by the degrading charity of

more or less genial paupers. No young

woman, however wealthy, ought ever to

marry before she has acquired a thorough

knowledge of some art or vocation wherewith

she may, at all events, earn a decent

living, and a helpmeet and destitute widow,

with a brood of young children about her,

is the most pitiable of human beings.

We insist that imperfect, deficient, rad-

ically false education is at the base of fe-

male destitution and wretchedness. Every

What the Radicals Have Done.

The Chicago Tribune, an able and vi-

gorous organ of the Radicals, puts in a good

word for its own truth, and many will re-

cognize the truth of the claims it puts

forth. It contends that the present dilap-

idated state of the rebellion, and the hope-

fulness of the Union cause, are due to the

Radicals. If the treacherous, mercenary

counsels of the conservative press and po-

liticians had been followed to this time by

the President, our soldiers would still be

standing guard over the property of rebels,

catching and returning loyal slaves to dis-

loyal masters, suffering defeat after defeat,

contending with the enemy near the line

of Mason and Dixon; the Proclamation of

Freedom would not have been uttered; the

Confederacy Act would not be a law; green-

backs would be worth less than 20

cents in gold. Indeed, it is highly prob-

able that foreign intervention would now be

upon us, and the destruction of the Union

a sealed fact.

Peace Propositions.

The Washington correspondent of the

New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"We have had quite a gathering of prom-

inent politicians here, and it is rumored

that they have been engaged in a con-

sultation over certain peace propositions

recently sent to Washington from Rich-

mond. These propositions are based on a

reconstruction for ten years on Calhoun's

plan, with joint and equal land and

naval forces, foreign representatives, postal

arrangements, patent laws and systems of

coins, weights and measures. Every ninth

year the people of both the Northern and

Southern States would vote whether the

arrangement shall be renewed for

another ten years—or a Union established

—or a complete separation to take place.

"It is probable as it may seem, that

those who sympathize have been enlisted

with the rebellion have made like a roya-

lity, our constitution of less force than a

constable's writ, and our Union an idle

compact, from which a State or States can

retire at will, and return when they

please."

Undoubtedly "the Union as it was and

the constitution as it is" faction are ready

to support, with all their hearts, such a

proposition as this.

A New Want for this Country.

The American Railway Times has the

following suggestion to inventors:

"The breaking up of the system of slave

labor in the Cotton States consequent upon

the rebellion opens a new field of experi-

ment for our inventors and mechanics. The

cotton, rice and sugar fields, which have

been cultivated by free labor, and, as a ne-

cessary consequence, by labor-saving tools

and machinery. Instead of the soratohy hoe

and the mule plow for breaking up the cot-

ton lands, there must will be steam

plows, harrows and the like. And the

lands are particularly adapted for the use

of the steam plow, being mostly quite level

and the soil strong and compact. These

lands having been worked for years, mostly

by free surface only, there is a great

need of irrigation or eighteen inches deep

will bring to the surface the elements of

fertility so long neglected and unused, and

plantations that are now comparatively

valueless under the very superficial cul-

tivation of the slave, can be made pro-

ductive of wealth to the country. What is

wanted in the steam plow that is best

calculated for this service. The population

of the cotton and sugar States are on the

lands ready for the service, and under

efficient steam plowing and intelligent

free labor culture, the crops may easily be